Periodical

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The CRISIS

EDUCATION NUMBER

August, 1927

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UNDERSTANDING, APPRECIATION *and* CO-OPERATION

Students of Negro Progress in America differ as to the line of endeavor in which we have made the greatest headway. Some say in education, culture, health, finance, religion, etc. We, in the business world, contend that Negroes have shown their highest development in sympathetic understanding and sincere appreciation of each other's problems and accomplishments under great handicaps, and in a warm spirit of co-operation.

The *Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.*, protects the lives and well-being of its policyholders. Claims paid to policyholders help to support physicians, nurses, merchants, druggists, landlords, etc. Funds of the company are deposited in banks and these funds are loaned to home buyers, business and professional, as well as other people. The *Society* employs an army of young women and men. These activities help to lift all classes of our people to a higher plane in the scale of civilization. This powerful Race Lever is known and appreciated everywhere. Here is an example:

Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.
527 N. Second Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

664 Church Street,
Norfolk, Virginia.

Gentlemen:

A question was put to me some days ago, asking what I thought of the *Southern Aid Society*. Without hesitating, I answered: Aside from the sentimental reason, which of course could not be discounted, from a commercial standpoint its services are invaluable, for it serves to take care of the wage-earners in distress and helps to put them on their feet, and it gives employment to a large number of men and women. These I could learn from observation and actual contact.

I hope you will write more insurance, give more service, and thereby give more employment.

Yours truly
(Signed) S. F. Coppage, D. D. S.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Editor* Augustus Granville Dill, *Business Manager* Aaron Douglas, *Art Critic*

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The articles are illustrated with portraits of 139 Negro American graduates

THE September Crisis will include a report on the Negro schools of South Carolina made under the appropriation by the Trustees of the Garland Fund. We shall also have an account of the interesting young leaders of the South African Labor movement and another sketch of a new development in Negro business. The October Number will be our annual Children's Number, and we are planning to select from the pictures sent us ten special Crisis babies whose pictures will be reproduced in the most striking manner.

As the Crow Flies

DARIUS GREEN said some time since that *flying* was easy enough; it was the 'lighting that was hard. *America* is beginning to fly and is much set up. Commercial and passenger flying is common in *Russia, Germany* and *France*. — Mr. Coolidge is shaking hands with the *west* and expecting them to forget the plight of the farmers. And the funny thing about it is, they *will* forget.—Naval disarmament counsellors are talking and resting in delightful Geneva and bluffing the world. *England* is bent on keeping control of the seas and inducing others to help her do this peacefully. The *United States* knows that England kicked her off the High Seas early in the World War and helped smash her merchant marine after. *Japan* is watching two enemies. Meantime, the dove of Peace is laying eggs of dynamite.—Now the young world has *graduated* and the old world tries to *play*. The old world with vast wisdom informs the graduate that he doesn't know everything and the young world knows one thing well, that is: if you do not play when you are young, you cannot when you are old. This is the beginning of wisdom.—One cannot help but wonder if the brain and brawn of *Helen Wills* and her ilk and the wealth and leisure of *Wimbleton* could not in some subtle way be more closely connected with poverty, slavery and pain than seems at present probable.—The *Bolsheviks* in *China* have been overthrown 12 times; *Boroden* has fled 9 times and the *revolution* has been over 5 times, all according to English cables. Meantime, China is slowly and relentlessly kicking Europe into the sea.—Murder, arson, robbery and war have been *Western Europe's* weapons against Russia, and when Russia murders the spies and traitors in her borders who foment this deviltry, Oh! the horror of Europe and the dust of disdain! By exactly similar means England, Austria and Czarist Russia tried to crush *Revolution* in France.—The United States and England have succeeded in pushing *Mexico* to the edge of Civil War. This proves the incapacity of Mexicans to rule.—*Ireland* is fighting for freedom with ballots. Large numbers of her enemies are deeply disappointed; what-the-hell ballots when you can buy machine guns?—That earth inductor compass was perfect and irreproachable when a Jew attacked it, but when a Southern white naval officer loses Paris by depending on it, that is a quite different matter!—We are loaning money to *Poland* so as to encourage war and autocracy in Eastern Europe.—Persons interested in Justice in the United States should follow *Fall* and *Doheny* in their various trials and tribulations. Injustice costs a lot but millionaires can afford it.—Hereditary aristocracy in England still rules through the *House of Lords*. Theoretically, their power over the House of Commons is limited. Practically no measure becomes a law which the entrenched nobility opposes. Of course they temper their will.—Henry Ford has apologised to the Jews! The Negroes are now expecting to hear from Cole Blease.

The Crisis is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

A Real League of Nations, Milwaukee, 1927

The College Negro American, 1927

IN 1922, according to the special investigation of the Slater Fund, there were 3,264 Negroes enrolled in Negro colleges. The figures in detail are as follows:

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.	91	Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.	121
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.	44	Fla. A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.	42
Morris Brown Univ., Atlanta, Ga.	56	Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.	135
Western University, Kansas City, Kans.	30	N. Or. Teachers Col., New Orleans, La.	28
Simmons University, Louisville, Ky.	39	Straight College, New Orleans, La.	31
Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.	36	Rust College, Holly Sp'gs, Miss.	18
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.	68	Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.	11
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.	75	Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.	68
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.	98	Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.	28
Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, O.	249	Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.	63
Lincoln University, Lincoln Univ., Pa.	220	Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.	38
Allen University, Columbia, S. C.	11	Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.	49
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.	273	Bishop College, Marshall, Texas	86
Roger Williams U., Nashville, Tenn.	33	Wiley College, Marshall, Texas	177
Virginia Union U., Richmond, Va.	135	Texas College, Tyler, Texas	16
Howard University, Washington, D. C.	895	Total	3264

The extraordinary increase in the last five years is shown in the following incomplete figures for 1927 (those starred are 1926):

ENROLLMENT, COLORED COLLEGES, 1927			
Howard	1668	S. Huston	203
Prairie View	550	Morris Brown	184*
Wilberforce	531	Lane	178
Fisk	531	Knoxville	150
Virginia Union	493	Livingstone	143
Morgan	419	Straight	126
West Virginia Collegiate Institute	382	Texas	111*
Hampton	382	Tuskegee	110
Virginia N. & I.	362	Spelman	104*
Wiley	352	Greensboro A. & T.	103
Bishop	342	Allen	97*
New Orleans	312	Benedict	87
Morehouse	302	Rust	74*
Atlanta	288	Morris	56*
Lincoln	280	Jackson	47*
Clark	234	Arkansas Baptist	44
Johnson C. Smith	214	Tougaloo	57
Talladega	210	Leland	14*
		Total	9740

In 1927 there were graduated from the colored colleges 843 persons with the Bachelor's degree, 6 with the Master's degree, 100 Doctors of Medicine, 82 Dentists, 30 Pharmacists, 30 with degrees in Theology and 16 lawyers.

Sixteenth Annual Report

Graduates of Colored Colleges, 1927

HOWARD

30 A.B. — 3 B.S. Th.
41 B.S. — 1 B.D.
44 A.B. in Education — 16 L.L.B.
8 B.S. — 45 M.D.
6 B. Music — 27 D.D.S.
5 B.S. in Home Economics — 15 Phar. C.
1 B.S. in C.E. — 3 A.M.
1 B.S. in Art — 3 M.S.
1 B.S. in Architecture — 16 Second Lieutenants of Infantry

Honor Graduates

Bachelor of Science and Summa Cum Laude

Miss Melva D. Dier — Nolan A. Owens

Bachelor of Arts and Science Magna Cum Laude

Miss M. P. Thompson — Miss Madeline Wright
Gordon C. Looney — Miss Carrie Washington
James E. Walker — Miss Mayne A. Holden
Miss Charlotte Corbin — Harry G. Smith
Miss Lucille G. Lomax

In Medicine

Dr. Robert J. Craft received the Demus Prize for highest scholarship

In the Law School

Allen F. Grymes received the 44 volumes of the Corpus Juris for highest general average in scholarship.

WILBERFORCE, O.

62 A.B. and B.S. — 4 Second Lieutenants
3 B.D.

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEX.

60 B.S.

FISK, TENN.

52 A.B.

Ranking Students

Miss Jessie M. Wyche
Miss Maurice E. Newsome

LINCOLN, PA.

50 A.B. — 5 S.T.B.
Honorary A.M., Lester F. Walton

VIRGINIA UNION, VA.

8 A.B. — 21 B.S.
17 A.B. in Education — 2 B.D.

BISHOP, TEX.

15 A.B. — 31 B.S.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

35 A.B. — 4 B.D.

W. VA. COLLEGIATE INST.

37 A.B.

SHAW, N. C.

31 A.B.

MOREHOUSE, GA.

30 A. B. — 1 B.D.

MORGAN, MD.

30 A.B.

JOHNSON C. SMITH, N. C.

24 A.B. — 5 B.D.

ATLANTA, GA.

24 A.B.

Honor Graduates

Miss Myra A. Logan — Harry A. West

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

20 A.B.

LIVINGSTONE, N. C.

17 A. B. — 1 B.D.
2 B.S.

CLARK UNIVERSITY, GA.

19 A.B.

HAMPTON COLLEGE, VA.

16 A.B.

LANE, TENN.

5 A.B. — 1 S.T.B.
9 B. S.

BENEDICT, S. C.

12 A.B. — 1 B.Ph.
Ranking scholar, Miss N. M. Garret, Valedictorian

WILEY, TEXAS

18 A.B.

W. W. Robinson, magna cum laude

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY

Miss H. A. Augustine, Summa Cum Laude

16 B.S.

RUST, MISS.

12 A.B.

STRAIGHT, LA.

9 A. B. — 1 B.S.

PAINE, GA.

8 A.B.

ARKANSAS BAPTIST, ARK.

7 A.B.

JACKSON, MISS.

6 A.B.

SIMMONS, KY.

5 A.B. — 2 B.D.
1 B.S. — 2 B.Th.

A. AND T. COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

5 A.B.

TOUGALOO, MISS.

3 A.B.

MEHARRY MEDICAL, TENN.

55 M.D. — 15 G.Phar.
55 D.D.S.

Honor Graduates: In Medicine

T. D. Rolfe — W. A. Cocrell

In Dentistry

G. L. Speight — A. L. Banks

In Pharmacy

J. E. McDonald

The enrollment of Negro students in Northern institutions for 1927 was as follows:

Colored Students in Northern Colleges

Name of College	Number of Students
Ohio State University	250
University of Kansas (65 men, 49 women)	114
University of Pittsburgh	101
University of Michigan (70 men, 15 women)	85
College of the City of Detroit	64
Oberlin	64
University of Southern California	59
Indiana University	59
University of Illinois (36 men, 19 women)	55

J. H. Harmon, Jr.
M.S., Columbia

P. Lincoln
M.A., Ohio State

Miss R. Moore
M.A., Ohio State

Miss J. Tillar
M.A., Columbia

C. N. Wilson
M.S., N. Y. U.

L. M. Tobin
M.A., Michigan

L. H. Berry
M.A., N. Y. U.

C. E. Pieters
M.A., Ohio State

J. W. Drew
M.A., Cornell

Miss C. B. Cotton
M.A., Columbia

College of the City of New York	50
University of Pennsylvania	50
Columbia University	50
University of Minnesota (36 College, 3 Medicine, 2 Dentistry, 2 Pharmacy, 1 Graduate School, 1 College of Engineering)	45
University of Nebraska (23 men, 18 women)	41
University of California	40
University of Toledo	35
Kansas State Agricultural College	31
Syracuse	24
Harvard	21
Colorado Teachers College	18
Boston University	16
Cornell	14
Western Reserve	16
Ohio University	13
Yale	13
Amherst	12
International Y. M. C. A.	12
Dartmouth	10
University of Denver	9
Iowa State College of Agriculture	9
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9
Simmons	9
Purdue	8
Bates	7
Williams	7
University of Akron	6
Radcliffe	6
University of Wisconsin	6
Wellesley	5
Beloit	4
University of Buffalo	4
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh	4
Clark University, Mass	4
Colgate	4
Cooper Union	4
Hamline College	4
Ohio Wesleyan	4
University of Colorado	3
Kansas Wesleyan	3
Pennsylvania State College	3
Smith	3
Wesleyan University, Conn	3
Allegheny College	2
Armour Institute	2
Bowdoin	2
Coe College	2
Depauw	2
Grinnell	1
Total	1501

There were graduated from Northern institutions the following persons of Negro descent in 1927: 187 with the Bachelor's degree in Arts, 34 Masters of Arts, 13 Physicians, 9 lawyers with the degree of LL.B. and 8 with the degree of J.D., 6 Dentists, 2 Pharmacists, 2 Bachelors of Divinity. The names of these graduates and the institutions from which they received degrees follow:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Earl Wilkins, A.B. — A. Elkins, B.Med.
James Thompson, A.B. — T. Inge, B.Med.
Waller Willis, D.D.S. — D. Thompson, A.B.

HUNTER COLLEGE, N. Y.

Miss E. Finch, A.B. — Miss R. Jackson, A.B.
Miss H. Thompson, A.B. — Miss G. King, A.B.
Miss I. Jackman, A.B. — Miss E. Mahood, A.B.
Miss O. Sayers, A.B. — Miss L. Delaney, A.B.
Miss S. Hunt, A.B.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Miss A. C. Moore, A.B. — W. P. Postles, D.D.S.
N. H. Harris, A.M. — K. Harden, A.B.
C. W. Norris, A.B. — L. E. Alexander, B.S.
E. S. Tait, A.B. — A. S. Pride, A.B.
E. M. Turner, A.B. — L. M. Tobin, A.M.
W. M. Howard, LL.B.

COLORADO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Miss E. V. Smith, A.B. — Miss A. Steele, A.B.
Miss D. Burdine, A.B.

WESTERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, MICH.

Miss M. Tate, A.B.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Miss L. Fletcher, A.B. — R. S. Stout, B.S.
Miss L. Frazier, A.B. — S. R. Linthecome, B.S.; M.D.
E. T. Woolridge, A.B.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, ILL.

J. W. J. Lovell, A.M. — J. M. Nabrit, Jr., J.D.
H. G. Canady, A.B. — C. L. Neville, J.D.
S. B. Milton, M. D. — F. H. Robb, J.D.
O. M. Buckner, J.D. — N. L. Merrifield, Mus.B.
H. S. Davis, Jr., J.D. — S. R. Tillinghast, M.B.A.
S. J. Flanagan, J.D.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

C. C. Bush, D.D.S. — A. P. Smith, M.D.
C. L. Elam, B.S. — C. W. Spotser, A.B.
J. L. Irving, A.B. — K. Wheeler, A.B.
Miss R. H. Johnson, A.B. — W. H. Harding, A.B.
R. A. Moody, B.S.C. — P. S. Robinson, A.B.
W. H. Morrison, Ph.G. — C. E. Scott, A.B.
R. C. Ragland, A.B. — Miss M. A. Clement, A.B.
E. T. Scales, M.D.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY, IOWA

M. R. Eppse, A.B. — J. W. Sutton, A.B.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Miss G. I. Lucas, B.S. — Miss E. W. Hill, B.S.
W. L. Kennedy, B.S. — M. M. Shaw, A.B.
M Jones, M.E. — E. D. Sheen, A.M.
W. H. Harris, A.B. — Miss E. M. Towles, B. Mus.
A. W. Booker, B.S.
L. M. Ward, B.S.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, MASS.

Miss T. R. Boyd, A.B. — Miss L. M. Wilson, A.B.
Miss M. M. Perea, A.B.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A. S. Williams, A.B. — I. F. Anthony, A.B.
F. E. Corbie, B.S. — C. B. Hayes, B.S.
C. Spencer, B.S. — G. E. Kerr, B.S.
G. A. Spencer, B.S. — J. R. T. Tate, B.S.
J. A. Theobalds, B.S. — A. F. Miller, A.B.

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE, MASS.

C. C. Jackson, A.B. — J. H. Gilliam, A.B.
H. H. Corrothers, A.B. — R. P. Greene, A.B.

OBERLIN, O.

E. E. Dorsey, A.B. — Miss I. V. Ferguson, B. Mus.
T. D. Hansbary, A.B. — J. M. Ellison, A.M.
Miss A. Wright, A.B. — The Rev. E. F. Goin
Miss C. M. Booker, B. Mus. — Honorary D.D.
J. R. Henderson, B.D.

BUTLER, IND.

Miss R. L. Allison, A.B. — Miss A. R. Mundy, A.B.
Miss N. M. Corley, A.B. — Miss R. Page, A.B.
Miss L. B. DuPee, A.B. — Miss L. E. Ramey, A.B.
Miss D. Hodge, A.B. — Miss F. Stout, A.B.
Miss J. E. Martin, A.B. — Miss H. Taylor, A.B.
Miss A. L. Moss, A.B.

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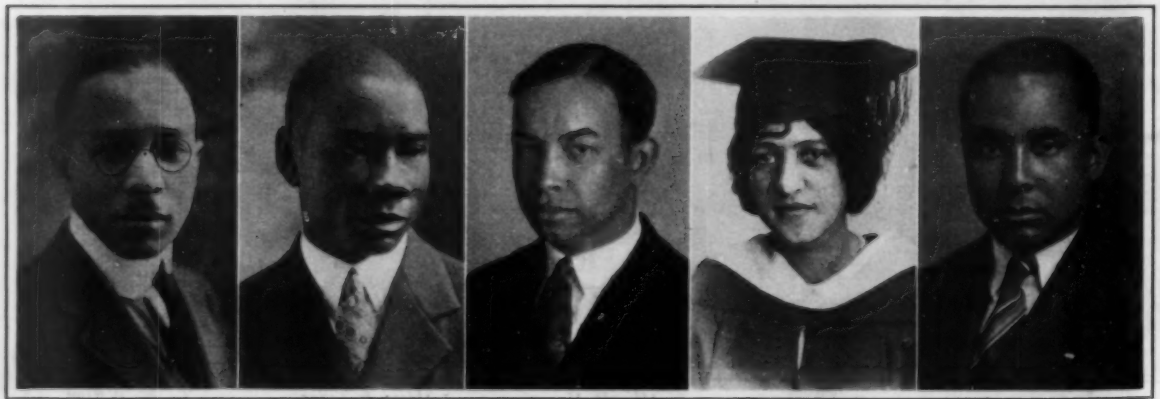


E. E. King
M.A., Hamline

H. W. Greene
M.A., Columbia

A. C. Holland
M.A., Chicago

Miss T. Morton
M.A., Columbia

N. H. Harris
M.A., Michigan

The Unrest Among Negro Students

1. At a White College. The University of Kansas.

The following statements have been sent to the Editor of The Crisis *by persons of whose honesty he has no doubt. Whether or not they give the whole story he does not know, but the Editor is willing to learn from those who do know.*

THE state of Kansas maintains a University for its youth. The funds necessary for the upkeep of the University are supplied by taxation. The 100,000 Negroes of Kansas are taxed along with everyone else. Of course you know Kansas. Kansas stands high in education, she is a pioneer in social reform and uplift. Kansas is referred to by orators as "Free Kansas", "Bleeding Kansas", the cradle of "liberty" and the home of John Brown. There are no official "Jim Crow" laws in Kansas and one of her Senators is proud of his connection with the N. A. A. C. P.

The seat of the University of Kansas is Lawrence. Lawrence was founded by free soilers from New England. Historic landmarks about the town mark the places where they fought and died for human freedom. The leading hotel is named after a pioneer of freedom, Eldridge. Negroes, of course, cannot stay there.

The University sits on top of a beautiful hill, Mt. Oread. Kansas taxpayers have given millions to add to the natural beauty. The Campus Beautiful (see catalog) is the result. A new million dollar library, a magnificent administration building, a huge stadium, and a Union Building have recently been built. No state has more reason to be proud of the physical aspects of her University than Kansas.

The head of the University is Chancellor Ernest Hiram Lindley, A.M., Ph.D., a psychologist of repute. He is a first class Christian gentleman in the best American sense of the word. He hails from Indiana and has been President of the American Association of College Presidents. It is one of his boasts that he comes from abolitionist stock.

SOME one hundred and fifty colored students attend Kansas University every year. Their scholarship is of the average type. It is the official policy of Kansas University to ignore their presence as far as possible. When colored students become too obtrusive, they are put in their place quickly. It is natural that colored students should seek places on athletic teams. They are absolutely refused any place whatever. Dr. F. C. Allen, head of athletics, said recently that no colored man will ever have a chance as long as he is there. Complaints to the Chancellor meet no consideration, as he avows his support of the present athletic regime.

Physical education is under the control of the athletic department. Despite the fact that students are required to take a certain amount of physical education for graduation, colored students are excused on the flimsiest pretext. Colored students, men and women, are absolutely refused permission to use the state-owned swimming pool. Swimming is part of some "gym" classes. On those days when swimming is given, colored students are excused.

The University sponsors a series of concerts every year which are given in the University auditorium. Fine art students are required to attend. Colored students, required to attend, are segregated in the balcony directly above the orchestra where they can neither see nor hear intelligently. There was a feeble protest over this insult, but the Chancellor was firm in his policy.

CHANCELLOR LINDLEY persuaded the Kansas Legislature to build a new dormitory for women. It is of the most modern type. Colored girls *cannot* stay there. The Chancellor said that there were so many Southern students at the institution that to permit colored girls to stay there would be unwise. One gathers that citizens of Kansas owe the South something. Nor is there any attempt to look after the welfare of colored girls and apply the same rules to them as are applied to other girls.

The Dean of the Engineering School regularly calls in all colored engineering students and advises them to get out of his school. He says there is no field for colored engineers. This in the face of the Harmon award to an Iowa Negro for achievement in that field. The Medical School of Kansas is at Rosedale, but is a part of the University. Colored Students are permitted to attend the Medical School for only two years. Further instruction would entail use of the clinics and that would be social equality.

As a matter of course, colored students are excluded from literary and dramatic societies, glee clubs and the like. In spite of the fact that two colored frats at Kansas own homes, they are barred from the Pan-Hellenic Council. Every show in Lawrence excludes Negroes, save one. There is a balcony in that one in which they may sit. Colored students cannot rent a single decent hall in Lawrence, in which to give a party, nor can they secure the school gymnasium as other students do. School parties, proms and dances are closed to colored students. The Chancellor was indignant when some colored seniors attended his re-

R. Bunche
A.B., California

R. C. Ragland
A.B., Iowa

Miss M. A. Clement
A.B., Iowa

A. P. Smith, Jr.
M.D., Iowa

C. C. Bush
D.D.S., Iowa

C. W. Spotser
A.B., Iowa

H. H. Corrothers
A.B., P.B.E.
Springfield College

C. W. Norris
A.B., Michigan

N. A. Owens
B.S., Howard

G. L. Williams
A.B., Indiana

Miss B. Dier
B.S., Howard

A. Bayton
L.L.B., Dickinson School of Law

ception for seniors a few years ago.

The only two fair organizations at Kansas University are the impotent Christian Associations and the "Dove," an unofficial student paper. Noted men and women still prattle of Christianity and fairness and ideals in the Assemblies at Kansas University. There is a religious week every year. Sherwood Eddy and Max Yergen have spoken there. Chancellor Lindley opens every meeting with the Lord's Prayer.

There is little hope that Kansas Negroes will attempt to enforce the provisions of their constitution which makes this discrimination a crime, in spite of one notable victory in the Coffeyville School case. The spirit of Uncle Tom is strong in Kansas. Not a colored Kansan will dare to enter a first class restaurant, hotel, theater or public place in the whole state. Kansans are cowards, made so by separate schools in every large city, by begging, fawning churches, and peanut politicians. And Chancellor Lindley will continue to insult and degrade every colored student at Kansas University in the name of Christianity and social equality. LOREN MILLER,
(Former Student, Univ. of Kansas).

2. AT A COLORED COLLEGE. LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, MISSOURI.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Missouri, was founded by colored Civil War veterans in 1866 and is supported by the State of Missouri. From 1895 to 1921 it was a center of political graft and did indifferent high school work. In 1921 the state voted to make it a first class college and in 1925 Nathan B. Young was made president.

Here are the facts leading up to the present crisis in Lincoln University of Missouri: Evidently when the present governor was a candidate for the office, he obligated himself to turn over this institution in a spoils way, to a group of politicians whose guiding genius is the present secretary of the board (Negro) who is ambitious to get control of this institution.

As soon as elected, the governor set about to fulfil his political pledges, and formed a bloc in a board of curators in the interest of a change in the presidency, as a first step toward political exploitation. As you know, this plan was defeated by the prompt protest of the people, by the assistance of State Superintendent of Schools and Curator Malone who broke the bloc.

However, the president (white) and the secretary (Negro) were so determined to carry out their program that they failed to call any meetings (except one gesture at a call for the purpose of camouflage) which is contrary to law and to precedent. They then marooned three of the friends of the administration by giving them no chance to function.

In the meantime a *still hunt* throughout the state was made to find three men in their stead—one white man and two Negroes—who would agree to vote against the present administration. Some they approached refused to be thus pledged. Eventually three such men were found, no one of whom knew the president or had ever visited the school—a medical doctor, a dentist, and a business man.

WHEN the plan was known, the people made an outcry and did what they could through the legislature then in session, through the press, using every agency to convince the governor, the president, and the secretary of the board that they desired no interference at Lincoln University. There was even a legislative investigation of the presi-

W. L. Postles
D.D.S., Michigan

W. L. Kennedy
B.S., Illinois

W. M. Howard
L.L.B., Michigan

L. H. Hubbard
Michigan

R. G. Robinson
Michigan

S. J. Flanagan
J.D., Northwestern

L. E. Alexander B.S., Michigan | *Miss A. Moore* A.B., Michigan | *R. S. Williams* Michigan | *Miss A. Roney* Michigan | *E. M. Turner* A.B., Michigan | *Miss J. Rabouin* B.S., So. California

dent's unethical activities in selling stock to the teachers, and for failing to call meetings of Curators as required by law.

While they were mobilizing their forces for a final assault against the scheme, through "A Committee of One Thousand" from the state at large, the curators quietly met in star chamber session in the governor's office, (not in the board's office at the university), giving the chairman of the executive committee and the state superintendent of schools, who were friendly to the administration, only a few hours' notice, and elected former President Clement Richardson president.

In addition to discharging the president, they have also discharged fifty per cent of the faculty, most of whom were rendering efficient service.

It is reported that Clement Richardson, after considering the matter some time, has decided not to accept the presidency. Thus ends the second phase of the battle of the Negroes of Missouri to reclaim their school from political control.

JOHN R. CASWELL.
(Pseudonym of a prominent citizen)

THE colored boys and girls of this state should not have to go to Washington, D. C., or Iowa in order to receive a four year college course. They are citizens of this commonwealth and provision should be made for the training of leaders of their race, for no race can grow and develop without leaders.

About a month ago President Young was dismissed by the present Board of Curators. President Young's dismissal was a direct slap at the advancement of colored education in this state. The school has progressed more under his leadership in the last three years than in the previous twenty years. He was dismissed without cause. Three of the members of the board had never even visited the school. Last week the board dismissed some twelve or fourteen of the employees of that institution. Mr. I. C. Tull, who has been registrar and Business Manager of that institution, was discharged from the position and two men were employed in his place. If the Board of Curators of Lincoln University can discharge the President of the institution and some twelve or fourteen of the best teachers without cause, then I am of the opinion that the future of Lincoln University is not very bright. Such actions will destroy all confidence in the school.

FOR the past two or three years there has been a determined effort upon the part of some persons to secure positions in Lincoln University. I have no doubt that when President Richardson was elected President of Lincoln University, he was elected upon the promise that he would choose some of these persons for positions.

While I cannot resign as a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University on account of my being an ex officio member of the board, I take this means to say officially that no one need expect me to attend any meetings of the Board of Curators of that institution during this biennial period. Furthermore, I intend to exert every honorable means possible to let the colored people in every hamlet of this state know that the board at Lincoln University is simply using that institution as a political football.

CHARLES A. LEE,
State Superintendent of Education.
(From a published statement)

3. AT A WHITE COLLEGE. OHIO UNIVERSITY.

UP until the year 1923 Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, had been an institution which was traditionally

O. M. Buckner J.D., Northwestern | *Miss L. Delaney* A.B., Hunter | *K. Harden* A.B., Michigan | *A. S. Pride* A.B., Michigan | *P. D. Johnson* A.B., Dartmouth | *Miss I. A. Jackman* A.B., Hunter

known for its justness and fair play to individuals regardless of race, color or creed. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees during the commencement season of 1923, the following announcement was made: "Students who are not permitted to attend their state universities in their home states will not be permitted to matriculate at Ohio University." With a careful analysis of this statement one will readily see that it was made with the intention of excluding Negroes, especially those who chanced to be so unfortunate as to live in those non-democratic states where they are prohibited from pursuing higher education in their state university because of race affiliation.

During the summer of 1923, students who were graduates of the Browns Creek District High School at Kimball, West Virginia, made application for admission to Ohio University. They were refused admission because they cannot matriculate at West Virginia University. The principal of the Brown's Creek District High School and three members of the faculty are graduates of the Ohio University with very creditable standings. The summer that the students made application to the university, the principal chanced to be in summer school at Ohio University. When informed of the refusal on the part of the university to his students, he went into the president for a conference, and asked him why his students should be refused admission. The president prefaced his whole argument with this trite hypocritical statement: "I have absolutely no prejudice against the race." When asked why this action against the race was taken under his administration he replied, "Most of Ohio University students come from Southern States. They come from the poorer families. The parents of these boys and girls object to their being in school with Negroes. The institution is seeking numbers and growth. We cater to the majority. Your group chances to be the minority, therefore, you suffer."

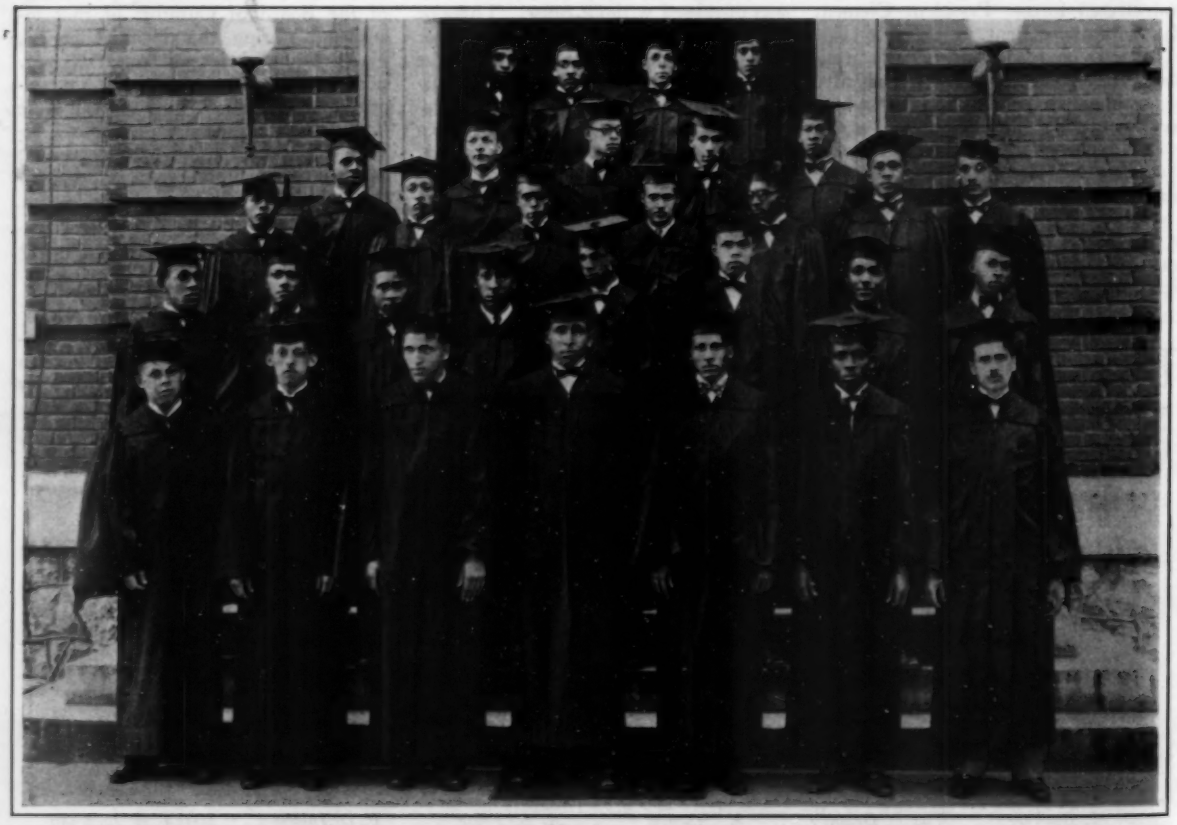
THE question was then asked, why not place an extra fee on all out of state students, since the ruling as stated seems to be unjust since it effects only members of the Negro race. Others will be admitted whether they be residents of the United States, or whether they are citizens of the state of Ohio. The president replied, "To be frank with you, the ordinance was aimed directly at Negroes." "In the State of Ohio we do not propose to educate a group of individuals who are not provided for in their home state. "We did not care to embarrass the individual or the race by saying Negroes cannot matriculate, so we worded the ordinance, 'Those individuals who cannot matriculate at their state university cannot enroll as students at Ohio University'."

Ohio University has graduated a number of Negro students. They are all men and women of creditable standing in their various fields. Each is contributing his bit to the social development in some way. Each has been a credit and has reflected honor on his Alma Mater. Naturally these men and women would like to see other Negro boys and girls have the opportunity to receive the heritage of culture and refinement which was imparted to them. Each would like to see his son or daughter go to the institution which was the choice of his mother or father. Yet unless there is some modification of the present ordinance this desire can never be a reality.

EDGAR W. BARRIER,
(Graduate of Ohio University.)

4. AT A COLORED COLLEGE. SHAW UNIVERSITY, N. C.

AFTER I had worked here at Shaw University, (*Turn to page* 208)



Morehouse

POETRY AND DRAWING

Hail and Farewell

ROSALIE M. JONAS

YOU who have won from agony
Your most consummate, poignant Art.
From torture of the wounded heart,
The soul in torment to get free,
Your transcendental harmony—
You Minstrels of the South, a part
At last of our great Northern mart,
Do not become such slaves as we.

For we have forged us chains of gold
So heavier, so much more base
That our dulled spirit may not rise
And break it's fetters, as of old
Arose the genius of your race,
Circling and singing to the skies.

She Walks Alone

RAYMOND A. CROMWELL

A WINDING line of caps and gowns
Came marching down the campus street
In couples paired; all smiles; no frowns
Upon these faces, youthful, sweet.

But here comes one without a smile.
She marches with her eyes cast down,
As like some loathsome, dread exile—
Her skin is black—she walks alone!

No gracious benedictions hers.
No laughing banter from her friends.
Nay, only biting, silent slurs
Born in white hearts but to offend.

Her wisdom matters not, it seems.
(Her agile brain surpassed their own),
Not even mind or power redeems;
Her skin is black—she walks alone!

The winding line of caps and gowns
Moves on across the cold, gray stone.
In couples paired; all smiles; no frowns--
Save one black girl—she walks alone!

Love

DOROTHY KRUGER

A YOUNG girl speaks:
I thought of love as a placid pool
All silver green and moving light,
Where one could bathe and forever cool
The pounding pulse of new delight;
But love came like a crimson bird
Alighting on my heart to rest
And flew away with unspoken word,
Baring in flight his crimson breast.
The mother answers:
Love rose for me from the hush of dreams

A star more blue than quiet seas,
Drawing my arms, as unbroken streams
Of sunlight draw the arms of trees;
But blue stars tremble and swiftly break
To sink like hearts in moon cold sands,
Or fall to die on a silent lake,
Leaving their dust on outstretched hands.

Color of Genius

(For Langston Hughes)

BENJAMIN MUSSER

THROUGH spirituals, slave songs of the soil,
Sounding the depth of music close to tears;
Through cakewalk's rhythm; through the chanticleer's
Syncopate Blues, ragtime's advance and recoil;
Through suffering and joy you disembroil
Your heritage of immemorial years
Until it sings its freedom, and appears
A poet born of hate and love and toil.

Children? But so are we. Barbaric? Too,
Thus the world scorns our fire and our dream.
If they would hurt you, tear your songs apart,
Know that we suffer and rejoice with you,
Lit from Parnassus by a common gleam:
Color-lines end before the throne of Art.

Bringing Egypt Beauty

HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN

TO Egypt,
benisons from Benin,
Bantu benificence,
concepts from Congo,
borne by black warriors,
travelers,
chieftains, whose enterprise
was glory.

To Egypt,
for Egypt's use,
ornaments
from Gabun,
ivories and wooden idols.
Egypt might find in them
principle for principal,
beauty consistent with
the beard of the Pharaohs,

intensity
of geometry,
beauty
in line and plane,
intimate
to Egypt's eye.

Black savage
to Egypt bore
in ravage,
in war,
a universe
terse,
but eloquent.

Angela

ARNA BONTEMPS

SO while a lessening glint of sun ray
Loiters golden in your hair,
Pale girl, do you not mourn for memories of the morning?
Would you not stay the failing beam?
We who were born in the night know songs
For the deep, cold watches of gloom.
Lie down, O kith of the glorious day,
And weep while Sorrow sings.

On Misgivings

ALLISON DAVIS

Mr. Davis is an A.B., summa cum laude, of Williams, '24, with highest honors in English, and Phi Beta Kappa. He was valedictorian of his class and now teaches at Hampton.

THE greater part of our lives is spent in a state of coma, in which we gaze dully at the pantomime of life, our eyes straying aimlessly with the moving shadows without obtaining an acute impression of the fable. True it is that at times we feebly rouse ourselves to question the meaningless dumb-show. Unable to emerge broad-awake with the first effort, however, we fall back into our twilight impressions, and dream away the play. We are conscious only of the pomp and color, the grandeur of pose, and the elaborateness of production. We are satisfied if they render time bearable!

But in those moments when we stir ourselves to wakefulness, the thought comes upon us that possibly we have been missing some vital hints of the action. In those moments it may appear that colors and shapes and movements, the flitting impressions and images of the scene, have unduly fascinated us. While we have been dreaming away the play, the artist has been awake and ever striving to reach us through the veil of pantomime.

THE man who has accepted life at its face value has surrendered, and is lost. He too had his moments when a whole vista of fruitful doubts and uncertainties was opening out for him, when he could glimpse the high purpose and the goal. But he could not support the endless struggle, the continual striving and growing, in which each successive attainment is but as an inn where we may refresh ourselves for further journeying toward our ultimate goal. The idea of setting himself afloat in this vast sea, where he has naught to cling to or rest upon and where he can find calm sailing only after battles with squall and tempest, strikes terror to his heart. He clings to his raft which is actual and palpable, even though he knows it can carry him nowhere. Merely to rest, while one eddies or idly drifts; no bold cutting loose from moorings and plunging into the open sea, where the way is uncertain and perilous—but shoreward! He cannot face the possibility of there being something uncertain, mysterious in life, which would make him ever restless, uneasy, incomplete. To escape such misgivings, he grasps every apparent fact as an anodyne.

THE moments when we have misgivings,—those moments which are so seldom ours, transient and inconstant, but with a lingering beauty! To be surrounded by all the din and tumult of our iron-vaulted cities, with man and machine careening dizzily by us, and—in a moment—to feel oneself alone, and quiet. To hear politicians and scientists with their jargon of twentieth century "progress", and to let one's mind travel back over the times of Greece and Rome; to think of the Psalmist and the blind old man of Chios, of Sophocles and Plato; to call up Babylon and Egypt, departed empires and civilizations, and the long centuries of men, which have appeared and flitted away as in a vast phantasmagoria. To think of our own life, of the long ages when we lay dreamless, unmindful of any claim to be made upon us; of our past years, now strange and insensible; of the present and the future, which fade under our very eyes. To see the unhurrying and lustrous procession of the night, the moon, full-bosomed virgin, "enskyed and sainted," the few, steadfast companion-stars unblinded by her beauty, and golden Venus hanging lone and brilliant above the moon-lit hills,—and for the moment to feel the solid earth transmuted to splendor and mystic beauty.

FOR the man who lives by these finer intuitions, life will take on meaning. He will not be depressed by surfaces, but will pierce the gross, chaotic earth to find it all shining ether. And he will find an upholding, abiding joy in the realization that a life in the spirit is his inheritance. We talk much of practicality; but in the last analysis that is most practical for all of us which reconciles us to a losing battle, to a struggle all must endure; that is most fructifying which demands of us continual striving and growth; that is most sorely needed which enables us to fight valiantly against life, to persevere in our broken attempts after well-doing. Imagination, "the eye of the soul", insight into life steadily increasing the influence of that vision, every work of our life in which we see the impress of mind and spirit,—all these result in a living faith, which sustains us in the ageless struggle.

But in this same matter of faith, your canting parsons with their sounding brass and cymbals, and your cobweb philosophers do the gods harm, much in the same (*Turn to page* 212)

W. G. Daniel
B.Ed., Cincinnati

Miss D. Burdine
A.B., Col. State Teachers College

R. E. Turner
A.B., Lincoln

Miss I. V. Ferguson
B.S.M., Oberlin

C. E. Scott
A.B., Iowa

Miss E. V. Smith
A.B., Col. State Teachers College

To the Public

Eighteenth Annual Address, N. A. A. C. P.

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meets in its Eighteenth Annual Conference with a distinct feeling of triumph.

For twenty-five years the white primary system of the South has been the most successful method of disfranchising Negroes. This year, for the first time, we have secured from the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Texas case, a decision which is the beginning of the overthrow of the white primary; and not only this, but in its decision the Supreme Court in the most emphatic language rewrote and reaffirmed the Fourtenth Amendment as the fundamental charter of the rights of Negroes in America.

The champions of race segregation have been chased from pillar to post in city council, legislature and court by this Association during the last fifteen years; the pursuit was crowned with success by the Louisville decision of the Supreme Court in 1917; and that decision was, this last year, reaffirmed and strengthened in the Louisiana case.

The Association during the past year has clearly proven the insufficiency of state law to cope with lynching. We have shown that a state like South Carolina is unable to punish mob murder even when furnished with circumstantial proof of individual guilt. At Aiken, South Carolina, the lynchers are known. Their unmolested freedom is the final demand for national action against lynching.

We have studied during the year the Negro public common school in seven Southern States and shown to the nation the present demand for elementary education for black America; a demand reinforced by the cultural movement in literature and art which this Association largely inaugurated and first encouraged and which is still showing vigorous development and healthy growth. The reform in Negro higher education, begun at Fisk and continued at Howard, has with our continued encouragement spread to other institutions.

WE note with hopeful interest the beginnings of liberal sentiment in the backward South, manifested in a changed attitude in some of the more courageous newspapers; a growing open-mindedness among white students; a gesture, still all too feeble, toward correcting the outrageous discrimination against Negro schools; an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of the cultural elements of the South; and, finally, a more decent respect for the public opinion of the civilized world. These sentiments do not dominate Southern opinion as yet, but their existence is encouraging to every lover of justice. The persistent campaign of the N. A. A. C. P. for social justice has played no small part in the rise and development of this new conscience in the South.

This record of achievement is by no means complete, but it indicates the magnitude of our task and the encouragement which crowns our efforts.

It would, however, be a grave mistake for this Association or for the Negro race in America to feel that our recent record of triumph is reason for relaxed effort or lessened anxiety. On the contrary, from this record of achievement, we have just learned true methods of aggression and defense and we have begun to fight in deadly earnest.

Let us be frank and open with ourselves. The American of Negro descent is still a slave in the United States. Lynching is again increasing and the burning of human beings has not ceased. False accusation of crime as at Coffeyville is meat for mobs. Many Negroes are forced to labor at wretched wages and under impossible conditions. Peonage, even in the midst of such a calamity as the Mississippi flood, has been carried out openly and publicly with armed guards and militia. The doors of trade unions still remain partially closed and the path of the professions is strewn with discouraging obstacles even to conspicuous ability.

The condition of the Negro children in the public schools, both North and South, is still deplorable and they are not being given an equal or decent chance for common school training. Adequate high school facilities are being denied in a large part of the Southern states and in many of the Northern states. Negro colleges are starving for funds. State institutions like Lincoln of Missouri are at the mercy of grafting politicians and the admission of Negroes to Northern colleges, even to state universities supported by public taxation, is being restricted by race discrimination.

Residential segregation, clearly against the spirit of American institutions, the law of the land and the decision of the courts, is still being carried out by the manipulation of real estate dealers and financial interests. Unfair marriage laws to encourage bastardy and prostitution are proposed annually in those states where they have not yet been enacted. In the government departments at Washington, Negro civil servants are still openly segregated with the approval of the administration.

Above all, the "Jim-Crow" car rides its unchecked career on the railroads of the United States throughout the South and even (*Turn to page* 212)

R. W. Hatch
B.S., Chicago

W. C. Pyant
A.B., Ohio State

J. W. Moultrie
A.B., Allegheny

Miss L. Crosland
A.B., So. California

Miss M. Banks
B.S., Ohio State

J. Adams, Jr.
A.B., Nebraska

THE OUTER POCKET

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Undoubtedly, after having perused the contents of this letter you will ponder why I would bring such a personal complaint of supplication to you. But sir, if you could only visualize the depressed spirit and unsteady hand that writes this, I am sure I would share your profound sympathy.

An Appeal

Mr. Du Bois, having read of you and after you and knowing you to be a well educated and intelligent person, I did not falter to bring my cause to you. For it is through such persons as you that I have been so greatly inspired and I hope to be helped and encouraged.

I am a girl of twenty-one, trying to find a way to educate a younger sister and two younger brothers, who, on account of a very disagreeable home life, threaten to leave at any time. They are very intelligent and smart children both at home and at school; but having a step-mother who is insanely jealous of their progress has simply got the best of them. And unless some change can be made, I fear their little minds will soon be made up to leave and go to some unknown place as they once have. And being only thirteen and seventeen and the girl fifteen you can just imagine how they would get along. They have to endure a miserable home life. And when they should be doing their school work they are doing home drudgery, or at night when they should be tranquilly sleeping they are nervously cowed in fear at her nightly quarrels and threats to do bodily harm to them and our father. In fact, her nocturnal rampages have become so prevalent that the least provocation at night, excites the children something pitifully.

To give you a clear understanding of my case I shall try to make my details as explicit as possible. As I said before, I am a girl of twenty-one years. I have three older sisters and one younger sister and two younger brothers. The younger sister is fifteen years old and in her third year of high school. The younger brothers, one thirteen is in his first year of high school and the boy seventeen years quit school one year ago during his third year in high school, because of his discontented home life. My mother having died April 23, 1918, our father again married the following June of 1919. He married a woman who had four sons and although they were practically grown then, she put them before us and does until now. She has always been jealous of the little things we ate or even the common things we wore and because of her avariciousness for herself and sons has been trying to encourage our father into stopping them from school and also by giving them commonest of foods to eat. I might say here, that those are my reasons for quitting, but if I only had to do it all over I would stick, as I have tried to coerce them to do.

As you might imagine, her four sons completed high school and one is now in college, through her encouragement and, I suppose, part of my father's money. And as for us she does not care as to whether we have decent clothes, much less an education. She is a very illiterate and unscrupulous person and governs our father as if he were an imbecile. And he seems to think all the more of her.

Perhaps you will say, "Why do not the older sisters do something for the younger ones?" Well, they have been as nice to us and our father as they could possibly have been. They loaned him money on his promises that he would place us in a separate home, furnishing us with necessities and occasional luxuries. He refuted all his promises, insulted them and asked them to leave the house. They have become thoroughly disgusted and seldom come around for short visits.

Mr. Du Bois, I am sure you will agree that it would be a pity if these poor children, so hungry for an education, so eager to be given the opportunity to have an education, so determined to prove themselves worthy of all that is honest and righteous, should be so deprived. And for the appeasement of a selfish step-mother be destined to do manual labor while her sons are pharmacists and one a journalist. Who knows but there might be a Dumas, Booker T., Dunbar, Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson among the two. Or there might be the talent of a Nannie H. Burroughs in the girl. They have not the natural talent to be a Winifred Hunter nor Florence Mills, but yet I do so want them to prove to her and her friends that some day they will regret the cruel things they have said and done to them. Several years ago I had several of my high school teachers predict a brilliant career for me but on account of this very thing I quit school six years ago when I was

S. M. Carter
A.B., B.S., Ohio State

A. C. Dixon
B.S., Ohio State

Miss L. M. Wilson
A.B., Radcliffe

R. H. Brown
A.B., Cincinnati

Miss M. D. Jackson
A.B., Cincinnati

C. L. Elam
B.S., Iowa

E. T. Scales
M.D., Iowa

J. R. Henderson
B.D., Oberlin

J. C. Whitaker
M.D. Magna Cum Laude, Harvard

R. S. Wilkinsosn, Jr.
Cum Laude
M.D., Harvard

Miss H. Wheeler
LL.B., University of So. California

fifteen years and a few months old.

Mr. Du Bois, I thought by writing you, I could get some information as to what I could do toward helping them to remain in school. I thought I might be able, through you, to reach some person or persons, who would lend me a sum of money that I might be able to furnish a home, or make a down payment on a home for us and I could pay them so much a month or every few months. Dr. Du Bois, I am not seeking gratuity. It is just that I might be able to find a person sympathetic enough in my cause to help me financially. I thought perhaps someone who had money would be willing to lend me a small sum and as sure as I live I would work my hardest to see that they will be paid. And as a security I would take out a Liberty Life policy to the amount I received, with them beneficiary, in case I should die before they were fully paid. And the younger ones, I am sure, would always revere the one who proved so helpful to them. And too, I would be willing to take an oath that the boys would happily shine shoes or peddle papers (providing they could find nothing better) and the girl would do dishes or mind someone's babies after school hours, for a happy home and an education. You see I have a carefully mapped plan already. I figured I could get a place and have an elderly couple and two distant men cousins of ours live with us and in that way I could keep the payments on our place and with the money I made I could easily take care of myself and the children. And I figured if my older sisters saw and realized the earnest sacrifice I made for the sake of their education they themselves could pay back the sum I might be able to get.

Please Mr. Du Bois do not advise that it would be best to stick here, for this is no home for us (an arena of ball diamond would serve the purpose as well). You might say, "If they really want an education they will get it regardless." Those words are so heartbreaking yet I have heard them innumerable times. And I have experienced their leaving home before and no one knows what agony it is to have loved ones blundering around in the world and you unable to find them or even help after once they are found. You know children of today are so credulous. They are so apt to follow anyone's advice. They seem to lack the perseverance and will-power that was so dominant in the men of yesterday's fame. But I do believe these children have the makings of smart men and a smart woman and have not been predestined to be doers of servile labor.

I do hope that I have explained things thoroughly enough to you for you to have an insight to our case.

And if there should be any hesitancy as to whether they are worth the sacrifice I am willing to make, I will give you an idea of their character. The two boys are very good athletes, holding several gold, silver and bronze medals, also a silver loving cup for their athletic feats. The girl is considered an elegant public speaker and is in great demand at school and at our church. She was also awarded a gold pin for her attendance at Sunday School having attended three years in succession, not missing a Sunday.

Mr. Du Bois, unless it be absolutely necessary, I hope my name will not be divulged publicly as I am terribly ashamed of anyone knowing what a weakling my father is. And too, he holds several offices in the Church, which makes the family rather popular. Yet none of their friends would believe that our home life is as it is.

Hoping that I shall hear from you as early as possible, I conclude.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) .....

Miss M. E. Gadsden
A.M., Columbia

Miss L. E. Kemp
A.M., Columbia

Miss J. W. Boyer
A.M., University of Penn.

J. M. Ellison
A.M., Oberlin

W. I. Gibson
A.M., Ohio State

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EDUCATION

¶ E. D. Turnage who graduated from the Harvard Law School was the youngest member in his class. He graduated from Fisk, Magna Cum Laude in 1923. At Harvard he sat as Chief Justice of the Courcy Law Club.

¶ L. C. Wormley of Dartmouth was Vice-President of the Biological Fraternity, member of the Round Table and member of the La Crosse and Rifle Teams. He was winner of the Wood's Hole Biological Prize in 1926 and was in the first honor group of his class.

¶ C. G. Cooke of Syracuse University was a member of the Varsity Track Team and won many victories.

¶ A. T. Turner, Western Reserve University Law School graduate and J. M. Nabrit, Jr., of the Northwestern University Law School, were elected to the Order of the Coif, the honor fraternity of Law students.

¶ S. J. Flanagan who graduated from the Northwestern University Law School writes: "THE CRISIS has been my inspiration from the cotton fields of Georgia to Fisk University and from Fisk to the Law Department of Northwestern."

¶ Miss Merze Tate of the Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., worked her way through college, finished her course in three years, and ranked her class of 2,300 students.

Mrs. Carrie Shepperson, P. 199

¶ Tougaloo College, Mississippi, has dedicated Holmes Hall, a building used as auditorium, library and laboratory for Physical Science and class room. It cost $75,000, of which $35,000 was given by the General Education Board.

¶ Ralph C. Bunche, who was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles, was Editor of the *Southern Campus*, the year book of the University, which was rated as the seventh best in the United States. He won several oratorical contests, gained three scholarships and was valedictorian. He was a member of the Senior Board of Control and the Senior Class Committee. In athletics he was noted in basketball and was a three-year letter man. His whole school record has been little less than extraordinary.

¶ The Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute has been rated by the Virginia State Board of Education and by the State of North Carolina as a standard teachers college.

¶ The General Education Board has granted Rudolph Moses, head of the English Department of New Orleans University, a scholarship for a year of graduate study.

¶ Brick Junior College, at Bricks, N. C., recently received notice from the Rating Board of the State Department of Public Instruction of North Caro-

Livingstone

Howard Inaugurates President Johnson. (*Scurlock*)

lina, that it has been granted the standard Junior College rating.

¶ Hampton Institute is offering a new three year course in music education under the direction of R. Nathaniel Dett.

¶ William E. Stark, Ph.D., a white man, has been chosen as Dean of the College of Hampton Institute. Dr. Stark was graduated from Harvard College with high honors in 1896 and has had teaching experience at Harvard and Radcliffe.

¶ Miss Myrtle Mozzell Patten, Miss Alice Elvenia Sightler and Miss Ager Boozer received certificates in Public Health Nursing from Teachers College, Columbia University, at the recent graduation exercises. They were scholarship students of the National Health Circle for Colored People, Inc.

¶ Talladega College has completed the new Silsby Science Hall. It will be equipped for work next fall. The building is devoted to Chemistry, Physics and Biology and costs with equipment $120,000.

¶ The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, South, has provided a new Home Economics Building for Paine College, Augusta, Georgia. They have also appropriated funds for its maintenance. There are now four substantial brick buildings on the campus.

¶ The West Virginia Legislature of 1927 appropriated $230,000 for the West Virginia Collegiate Institute in salaries, $105,000 for current expenses, $75,000 for repairs and improvements and $10,000 for beautifying the campus.

¶ Rust College presented Joan of Arc at Memphis, Tennessee, with a cast of one hundred at the Concert Hall. There was special train and street car service.

¶ The new President of Lincoln University, Penn., took office December 1, 1926. The General Educational Board in February, 1927, offered $250,000 for endowment if a similar sum should be raised by July, 1928.

¶ Walter B. Williams, a Junior at Williams College, was awarded the Benedict Prize for excellence in French language and literature. He is an Assistant in the Williams College library.

¶ The Regents of the State of New York have given full recognition to the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Departments of Meharry Medical College for registration in the State of New York.

¶ Yvette Jenkins, a senior in Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas, won the first prize of twenty dollars for the state of Kansas in the contest sponsored by the American Chemical Society of New York City. The winner of the national contest will receive a four year scholarship amounting to five hundred dollars a year in one of the leading schools of the country.

¶ On June 30, 1927, President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, announced the completion of the campaign for the endowment of the School of Medicine. In June, 1926, the University lacked $100,000 of the amount needed to meet the conditional offer of the General Education Board to make available $250,000 toward a $500,000 endowment provided the re-

Straight

maining amount be paid by July 1, 1927.

¶ The male quartet and mixed glee club of thirty voices, of Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Maryland, under the direction of Daniel L. Ridout, appeared in a concert at the United States Armory, Salisbury, Maryland, in March. This concert brought together one of the largest mixed audiences ever assembled in Maryland for a Negro performance.

¶ James Van and M. T. Smith of Wichita, Kansas, made both the foot ball and basket ball teams of their respective high schools. Smith was named as forward on the Wichita all-star Junior High School basket ball team.

¶ Miss Mildred Ann Henson, a graduate of Ohio State University and for a year connected with the publicity department of Tuskegee Institute, was appointed as an assistant in the department of social research at the University of Chicago in March.

¶ Simmons University, Kentucky, is making a "four to one" drive for $100,000. White friends are promising $4 to every one raised by Negroes.

¶ The Alumni of Knoxville College, Tennessee, have completed a $10,000 fund toward the erection of a gymnasium. The Board of Trustees has added $10,000 to this.

¶ Jane Bolin, Wellesley '28, played the leading role in a play from Plautus. She has also won a Wellesley scholarship.

¶ West Virginia is granting state aid which will enable colored students who cannot attend the white West Virginia University to secure the same courses outside the state. The aid, however, amounts to but $100 to $150 a term.

¶ Livingstone College is making a campaign for $250,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars has been given by the General Education Board and $25,000 by the Duke Fund.

¶ Josephine D. Matson, who was graduated in June from Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Illinois, won a hundred dollar scholarship for the autumn quarter at the University of Chicago, in a competitive examination in history. Six states took part in the contest. She was also awarded a hundred dollar scholarship given by the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for her excellent scholastic record.

¶ The high school record of David W. Cannon, Jr., who was graduated in June from Cranford High School, Cranford, N. J., is unusual. He took part in school dramatics, debates, oratorical contests, music, was class editor of the school magazine for two years and assistant editor for one year and won scholarship honors.

BUSINESS

¶ Twenty-eight colored women employed by the North American Laundry have organized the first strike of colored women in New York. They are trying to bring their week's wage up to $16. At present they receive $12 to $14 a week and when work falls off the wages are cut. They work from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. with three-quarters of an hour for luncheon.

¶ The organization of the Century Life Insurance Company at Little Rock, Arkansas, brings to the Negroes west of the Mississippi their first Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company.

¶ The Southern Fidelity and Surety Company, Durham, North Carolina, licensed to operate in October, 1926, announced $200,000 in capital. The company is chartered to write fidelity and surety bonds, accident, health, burglary, automobile theft and allied lines of insurance.

SOCIAL UPLIFT

¶ The cover design for the July CRISIS was drawn by M. Grey Johnson of New York City and submitted to the Krigwa Contest of 1926.

¶ Joseph C. Hartzell, Bishop for Africa, retired, of Methodist Episcopal Church, was guest of honor on Founders' Day at New Orleans University. He bought the land for the institution for $13,000 in 1873. It is about to be sold for $350,000 and New York friends are adding another hundred thousand dollars. The institution will remove to the suburbs.

Knoxville

¶ In the City of Wilmington, Delaware, Dr. John Hopkins has been elected Councilman for the sixth term. William J. Winchester has also been elected to the council. By appointment Negroes have a member of the Board of Health, Dr. J. B. Stubbs; a Superintendent of Garbage Collection, J. W. Thompson; two policemen, three clerks, and five other officials. On the other hand, there is not a single colored lawyer in the State of Delaware, colored men do not serve on juries and there is no colored member of the Legislature.

¶ The 14th Annual Ministers Conference at Hampton Institute had an attendance of 359 ministers from 15 different denominations.

¶ Robert Williams of St. Louis was drowned in an attempt to save an old white man of 75 who had been accidently knocked into the Mississippi River. Gregory was finally saved by others.

¶ One hundred and nine delegates, representing eight denominations and thirteen states, held a second annual ministers' conference at Fisk University this year.

¶ Carrie L. Fambro Shepperson was born about fifty miles from Atlanta, Georgia, in 1869. She was trained at Atlanta University and taught first in Alabama and then at Little Rock, Arkansas. As a teacher Mrs. Shepperson made a wide reputation and as Secretary of the Little Rock Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. she was untiring in her work for racial uplift. She taught thirty years in the Little Rock schools and died this year, leaving one son. She received the Walker award, as the person who had done most during the year for the N. A. A. C. P. for 1926.

¶ February 10, 1927, was the 90th Anniversary of the death of Russia's Negro poet, Alexander S. Pushkin. Various educational institutions throughout Russia held celebrations in his honor.

¶ The annual meeting of the South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was held in Charleston, S. C., in Mid-June. The outsanding features of the conference this year were the health program and the interracial conference.

¶ The Fourth Pan-African Congress is being held in New York City on August 21-24, 1927. Among the distinguished guests will be M. Dantes Bellegarde and Dr. Normail Sylvain of Haiti, Bishop Alleyne from the Gold Coast of Africa and distinguished colonials who have been in France.

¶ Richard von Dickersohn, Denver, Colorado, won his fourth cup from the Colorado Scenery Art Club this year. One hundred and forty-two contestants competed for the cup.

¶ On April 27, 1927, the Allied Arts Centre, of Boston, Massachusetts, gave "An Evening with the Hamadryads" under the direction of Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare. The evening was arranged to demonstrate the Ethiopian influence in the period before Christ. The first section introduced an Arabian Suite by Miss Ira Aldridge and the second was a dance fantasy arranged by Mrs. Hare.

¶ Ella Duckenfield died recently at Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Duckenfield was well known in religious and civic circles of Wichita.

¶ W. J. Yerby, who has been Consul at La Rochelle, France, for the past few years, is now stationed at Oporto, Portugal.

¶ Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard, who has been Consular Clerk at Monrovia, Liberia, for a number of years, has been transferred to Oporto, Portugal, to assist Mr. Yerby.

¶ The Kings Mountain Student Conference, celebrating the fifteenth anniversary and half a century of the Student Christian Movement in Negro Colleges, was held recently under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, N. C.

¶ Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Missouri, assistant commissioner of child hygiene and communicable diseases in the health department, recently completed a survey covering five years

Hampton

of the ravages of tuberculosis among Negroes in Kansas City.

¶ The Harmon Foundation recently announced the juries for the Second Annual Series of Awards in which $4,000 will be distributed for distinguished achievement.

EAST AFRICA

¶ A striking increase in crops cultivated by natives is noticed in the reports of the Agricultural departments of the Equatorial and East African Dependencies.

¶ Over 100,000 tribesmen greeted the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of the King of Italy, on his recent journey to Abyssinia.

NIGERIA

¶ That education in Nigeria is making slow progress is shown in the publication of the new regulations under the Education Ordinance. The reason for this is low salaries and the lack of first-class teachers.

¶ Annual exhibitions held in Egbaland Schools are doing much to stimulate interest in educational progress. Excellence in wood work, chiefly from the Abeokuta Industrial Mission, drew special praise. Knowledge of hygiene and sanitation is growing in this district.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ Natives rendered the first singing of Negro spirituals in Johannesburg, at the Town Hall early in April. Among the numbers given were "Water Boy" and "Walk into Jerusalem, just like John".

¶ The recent session of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly discussed provisions for first-class native schools in which industrial work, the English language and discipline will be taught. In these schools, industrial work would be taught for four hours a day and annual grants of £300 for each first class pupil, £100 for each second class pupil and £50 for each third class pupil under native teachers, would be made.

¶ It has been reported that the Land Commission of Rhodesia proposes to allow the natives just a little over 29,000,000 acres of land and the Europeans 48,000,000 acres. The scheme is estimated to provide land for 250,000 natives.

GOLD COAST

¶ Sir Gordon Guggisberg, former governor of the Gold Coast, West Africa, first went to Africa in 1902 as Assistant Director of Surveys on the Gold Coast. In carrying out his work of marking out the boundaries of mining concessions to settle disputes among the companies, Mr. Guggisberg acquired knowledge of the country and the peoples. When he was appointed governor he was well equipped for his position and proved to be one of the fairest and most liberal minded governors the Gold Coast has known.

¶ Nana Afori Atta, a Paramount Chief, who was already C. B. E., was recently made Knight of the Order of the British Empire. He is the third Negro to become a British Knight and is a native of the Gold Coast.

¶ Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone since 1922, was recently appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast.

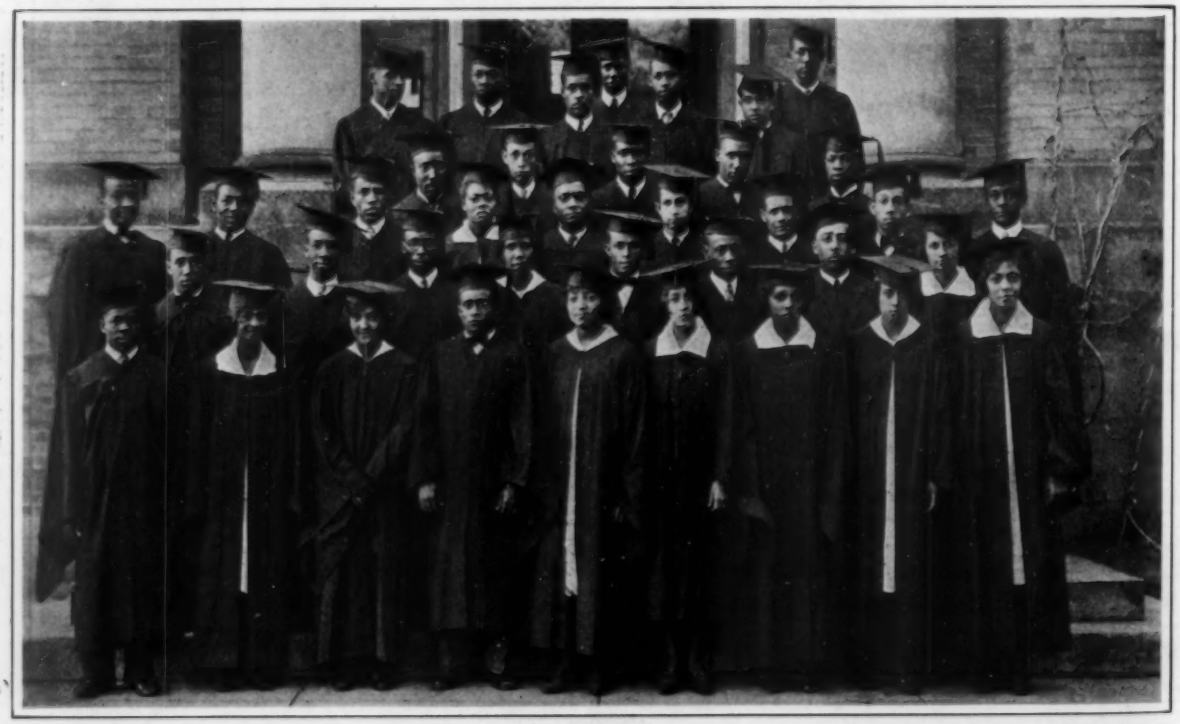
LIBERIA

¶ President King, accompanied by Mrs. King, their children, Baron Lehmann, Liberian chargé d'affaires at Paris, and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Davies, arrived recently at Paris. President King has gone to France primarily to develop economic relations with Europe. President King's visit to France has caused certain persons in England to think that this is a good opportunity to invite the Liberian President to England.

ENGLAND

¶ Dr. Harold Moody, a Jamaican by birth, served as president of the London Missionary Society's Easter Conference, held recently at Eastbourne, England.

¶ The Colonial Conference held recently in London, was an experiment in co-ordination of Colonial officials in the Crown Colonies. Each of the territories with which the Colonial Office has had to deal, has grown up independently, gradually building up its own system of administration and grappling with its own problems. The Conference unfortunately had, we believe, not a single representative of the peoples of these Colonies.



Talladega

THE FAR HORIZON

HOWARD

President Mordecai Johnson in his inaugural address spoke of Howard:

With 2,404 students coming from 37 states and 11 foreign countries, with a bi-racial faculty of 160 members, the white members of which constitute some of the most distinguished men engaged in educational work in the United States. The colored members represent the largest body of competent colored scholars engaged in an educational enterprise anywhere to be found in the civilized world, with building and grounds valued at three millions of dollars; conducted by a bi-racial board of trustees composed of some of the ablest white citizens of the country, functioning without condescension and in harmony with graduates of Howard University and other educated Negroes.

He further pointed out that the existence of such an institution at the national capital constitutes a monument to the heroic devotion of the founders of the University, to the far-sighted wisdom of the Federal Government and to the genius of the Negro people who since the days of slavery have travelled all the way from complete illiteracy in the masses to the present when they are capable of occupying places on a standard University faculty and not only of teaching there but making original and creative contributions to the knowledge of the world. He pointed out that Howard University had made original and creative contributions to the knowledge of the world in Botany, Zoology, Sociology and History.

He indicated that there was now need in the country for some national educational center to develop a series of studies for the purpose of discovering for the Negro and for the country what the actual situation of the Negro is in general, where he is going, what is in the way of him getting there and how he may get there with the good will of the rest of the community.

He pointed out the special fitness of Howard University, to undertake such studies. Situated in Washington, a Southern city, but a Southern city constantly stimulated by the national will and faith of the whole American people, with a bi-racial faculty and a bi-racial Board of Trustees, near the best library facilities in the country, it is an institution which has the confidence of the colored people themselves and all of the thoughtful members of other races; it has within its registration one-fourth of all the Negro students now engaged in college and professional pursuits and has a group of 7,258 graduates, distributed in every state where Negroes live and active in every form of their complex life.

DR. EDWARD GOIN

At the Oberlin commencement June 21 candidates for the honorary degrees were presented by Prof. Robert Archibald Jelliffe of the English department, who studied in New Haven during the past year. In presenting Rev. Edward Franklin Goin, pastor of the Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church, New Haven, for the D.D. degree, which was in turn conferred by President King, Dr. Jelliffee said among other things:

"Oberlin College is never so happy as when she is recognizing the public service of her alumni, especially when that service has been performed in behalf of those who have a natural claim upon her sympathy and affection. I have the honor of presenting to you today a man whose service to his race it would be difficult to measure. For a quarter of a century he has given himself unsparingly and without a thought of self-seeking to the spiritual and intellectual welfare of the colored citizens of New Haven. In so doing he has not only proved himself a genuine leader of his people and a profound student of their needs, but he has attained a high place in the councils of his church and community. He is one of those rare and devoted spirits who remind us anew of the dignity of human nature and who, in spite of the misgivings that so frequently beset us, help us to believe in the future of our civilization."

The discriminating placing of a college's honors, at least some of them in quarters where is great merit not sounded in the market place, makes strong appeal to many. The policy not only dignifies the individuals and the millions such represent but deepens the prestige of the conferring institution for sincerity and insight among all the people. The college becomes more "theirs" because the heroes of their own making are recognized; the idea that those who carry all before them and are steeped in success also command the entrenchments of culture and spirit is pushed back in abeyance. Someone beside heaven should recognize modest worth and sing the song of earth's vanquished and it is infinitely pretty and bracing to see Oberlin, which is no longer a small college but a mighty force in the middle west, throw garlands at the feet of a self-effacing colored man in a New England city because he has wrought well.

Editorial in the New Haven, Conn., *Journal-Courier*.

NEGRO DENTISTS

Bulletin No. 19 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has a section on Negro dentists:

Miss A. Wright
A.B., Oberlin

Miss T. R. Boyd
A.B., Radcliffe

Miss I. M. Harris
B.S., Ohio State

Miss M. M. Perea
A.B., Radcliffe

J. I. E. Scott
A.B., Lincoln

Miss E. H. Ramos
N. E. Conservatory

M. W. Wise
B.C.S., N. Y. U.

L. C. Wormley
A.B., Dartmouth

James D. Parks
B.S., Bradley Polytechnic

Chauncey Withrow
B.S., Syracuse

Miss M. Tate
A.B., Western State Teachers College

C. Baker
Michigan

Authentic information regarding the Negro pioneers in dentistry has been very difficult to trace. As late as 1885, just before the original dental school for colored people graduated its first class, when the total number of dentists in the United States was about 15,000, there were probably not more than twenty-five licensed colored dentists in this country, and less than half of this number were graduates of dental schools. Some of these practitioners became members of the original faculties of the Negro dental schools of Howard University and Meharry Medical College, the first for Negroes exclusively, which were organized in 1884 and 1886, respectively. The total number of graduates of each of the dental schools that have been devoted to the training of colored practitioners is shown in this summary:

	1885-90	1891-00	1901-10	1911-20	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Howard University	35	32	113	282	31	27	87	47	20	674
Meharry Medical College	13	25	131	312	34	43	111	92	53	814
University of W. Tennessee [1]	..	..	..	19	6	7 [2]	11	..	..	43
Total	48	57	244	613	71	77	209	139	73	1,531

Before 1900, Negro dentists were located chiefly in the South, and there were only a few in each of several northern centres of population. Colored dentists have gradually increased in number from about 125 in 1900 to approximately 1,300 at present, and, in recent years, have been distributed chiefly to northern cities with the shifting masses of Negro population. The colored physicians and dentists in Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C., collectively now outnumber those in all of the southern states combined. Of the number of Negro dentists now in active practice, fully 1000 are graduates of the dental schools of Howard University and Meharry Medical College.

Before 1890 there were no organizations of colored dentists, and until 1895, Negro physicians, in imitation of the prevailing attitude of physicians toward dentists generally, disregarded colored dentists as factors in health service and as a rule excluded them from professional association. But there was an important change of spirit in 1895, when colored physicians, dentists, and pharmacists organized the National Medical Association, the Dental Section of which, having approximately three hundred members from about thirty-five states is now in effect the national association of Negro dental practitioners. Since 1908, the National Medical Association has issued a quarterly *Journal* containing a well-conducted Dental Section. . . .

The numbers of colored physicians, dentists, and nurses recently graduated annually have been not only inadequate for each type of service in general, but also insufficient to keep pace with the needs of the yearly increase in the Negro population. The situation affecting dentistry in particular may be judged from the fact that the total annual attendance of Negroes at the dental schools in the United States during the past six years (1919-25) was only 628, 769, 754, 712, 542, and 443, respectively. The graduates during this period numbered only 115, 88, 105, 291, 180, and 100, respectively, a total of 879, or an annual average of 146.

Eighteen schools had no colored students; three had a few such students but no Negro graduates. Of the twenty-five dental schools having white and colored students, the largest numbers of Negroes were graduated during the past six years (1919-25) at these institutions:

Northwestern University	22
Temple University	20
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York (1919-23)	19
University of Minnesota	14
Indiana Dental College	13

(*Turn to page* 214)

Miss M. E. Newsome
A.B., Fisk

B. K. Harrison
D.D.S., Marquette

M. W. Clair, Jr.
S.T.M., Iliff School of Theology

Miss T. J. Cephas
A.B.E. Cum Laude, Virginia Union

C. O. Hilton
M.D., Howard

Miss J. M. Wyche
A.B., Fisk

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

AT INDIANAPOLIS

SOMETIMES we laugh at each other when in the preliminary announcements it is said, each year, "This bids fair to be the greatest of our conferences!" And yet this nearly always comes true; not that every conference excells in all particulars but in some one or two features we continually touch high water mark. In Indianapolis the Sunday mass meeting surpassed anything we have ever had. Cadle Tabernacle was full for the first time in its history and they say it seats ten thousand persons. Certainly that vast sea of faces that sat and listened three hours to Clarence Darrow and James Weldon Johnson must have numbered not less than seven thousand.

The music at Indianapolis under the direction of Mrs. Lucretia L. Mitchell was of unusual beauty, finish and excellence; and if from a multitude of striking speeches we may mention three they would be William Pickens' psycho - analysis of "Segregation", Charles S. Johnson's "Changing Economic Status of the Negro" and Zona Gale's "Medals".

The newspapers of Indianapolis gave us generous publicity and the homes and hearts of colored folk were wide and cordial. Only the white Christian churches, with a single exception, refused absolutely to hear our message.

LYNCHINGS

THE recent horrible lynchings in the United States, even the almost incredible burning of human beings alive, have raised not a ripple of interest, not a single protest from the United States Government, scarcely a word from the pulpit and not a syllable of horror or suggestion from the Defenders of the Republic, the 100% Americans, or the propagandists of the army and navy. And this in spite of the fact that the cause of the Louisville, Mississippi, bestiality was, according to the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "widespread indignation at the refusal of the Negroes traveling in slow, second-handed Fords to give road to faster cars". And yet hiding and concealing this barbarism by every resource of American silence, we are sitting in council at Geneva and Peking and trying to make the world believe that we are a civilized nation.

BOLSHEVISM

THE *Herald-Tribune* of New York thinks that it is good politics to find every now and then Bolshevism rampant among American Negroes. Nonsense! If we were a few years further from slavery than we are the Republican campaign managers would not need to invent bogeys; and we suggest the following reasons:

First, the burning of people alive in oil down in Mississippi without a single word of protest from the Gentleman who is capering around the Black Hills. *Secondly*, the fact that the University Travel Association of 285 Madison Avenue, New York, which is taking shiploads of students to study the modern world, writes to a young colored man of Kansas: "We are sorry but colored students are not eligible". While, on the other hand, the Student Council of New York, working in connection with the Russian Student Bureau, not only invites but urges Negro students to visit Russia; and some have gone.

STUPIDITY

AMERICANS are remarkably stupid. They have just completed in Indianapolis a separate high school for Negro students; the first that the city has ever had. And yet the President of the National Education Association at Seattle says that the American school system is the "greatest kindergarten of Democracy ever conceived"! In the face of such contradictions we blunder ahead. We import millions of slaves and complain because there are Negroes in the United States. We mix black and white blood and shriek for racial purity. We open the doors to foreign immigrants and inveigh against the foreign born. We establish public schools in this democracy and then force the Catholics into separate schools by deliberately misreading all Catholic history; force Italians into Parochial schools by giving them poor accommodations and worse teachers in the public schools; and finally force a whole system of separate public schools upon Negroes because they are socially too weak to resist. Finally, we work every device to keep Jews, Negroes and foreigners out of the most aristocratic of our colleges. Then, with long faces, we remark that Democracy is a failure. Americans are remarkably stupid.

PAN AFRICA

THE Fourth Pan African Congress will meet in New York City August 21-24. The subject of the Conference will be *Africa* and an attempt will be made to study from maps, plans and first hand testimony the condition of different groups of Negroes in Africa and groups of descendants of Africans the world over. Representatives are expected from South Africa, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Liberia, and other parts of West Africa; from Haiti, Jamaica and other West Indies Islands; and from all parts of the United States. The voting membership fee is $5.00. The present headquarters are: Room 688, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City. Mrs. Addie W. Hunton is Executive Secretary.

HIGH SCHOOLS

MR. W. A. ROBINSON, Supervisor of Colored High Schools in the State of North Carolina and President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, has just made a most illuminating study of Negro state accredited four-year high schools in sixten Southern states for the year 1925-26. Mr. Robinson finds that a white population of 27,348,016 in these sixteen states has a total of 5,140 state accredited four-year high schools, both public and private, while Negroes with 12,442,950 have only 204 such schools, and of these 71 are private. Mr. Robinson concludes, and his conclusions are unusually important because he is an official of a Southern state:

"The figures for white and colored are contrasted not only to show that injustice is done the Negro children but to emphasize the unsoundness of the general public policy with regard to Negro schools. In practically every Southern State the school officials are deploring the serious inadequacy of

facilities for white public education and the resulting effect upon the social structure of the South; yet in each of twelve of these States there are more State accredited 4 year high schools for white children than the combined number for Negro children in the entire 16. Indeed, in each of five states there are more than double the entire number for Negro children throughout the South. Combining this with the fact that one argument against establishing high schools for Negro children is the lack of students for them, we conclude rightfully that the elementary schools for the Southern Negro children are still more inadequate and still more poorly equipped as to teachers, etc., and are barely raising the general Negro population of the present school generation above the condition of illiteracy. Such a public educational policy is inevitably creating in the South a vast, defenseless, exploitable group; a social cesspool of ignorance, disease and crime, and social problems of all kinds. Such a group is a tremendous liability to the South socially and economically, raising the unfavorable statistics and lowering the per capita wealth, both because they do not either produce or consume as much as they would if given more favorable opportunities for efficient training and further because such a group is a constant drain upon the funds of the State for corrective and punitive measures and the objects of public welfare and charity programs.

"It is distressing to know that in one of these States no data on colored high schools are collected while in five States the data are not published along with the data from other schools so that it is extremely difficult to get official information on the actual conditions of Negro schools throughout the South."

Mob Tactics

THERE has been developed in the United States a regular technique in matters of mob violence. Matters move somewhat as follows:

A crime is committed. The police hasten to accuse a Negro. This, of course, is popular because the white public readily believes in Negro crime. A Negro is arrested. If he is promptly lynched the police are vindicated and the guilty white persons saved from fear of detection. If lynching is delayed but threatened a mob usually attacks the Negro district. This gives a chance for looting and stealing. If any Negroes defend themselves, immediately the police, often assisted by the militia, promptly disarm all Negroes and charge a number with rioting. If any white people are arrested for rioting nearly all of them are discharged; but the Negroes are held and prosecuted. This serves to intimidate the Negro population and keeps it from attempting any self-defense, however innocent the defenders may be, and in no matter how grave danger to life, limb and property.

The result of all this is to mystify and mislead the public. By the time that the rioting is over, they are under the impression that the Negroes were partially responsible for starting the trouble and that they were armed and conspiring to kill innocent white people. Thus aggression against Negro Americans becomes an exciting form of sport for the lower order of white folk, in which they have practically nothing to lose and little to fear.

The technique of this procedure is, of course, taken from the acts of England and other countries in dealing with their colonies. Whenever the natives are subdued or punished and compelled to bow to the will of white folk, the explanation is that the natives were the aggressors; that the Colonial Power was acting in self-defense and that civilization was in danger.

The only solution to this kind of problem is not simply to permit but to encourage Negroes to keep and use arms in defense against lynchers and mobs.

Standard Life

THE situation with regard to the Standard Life Insurance Company is clear. This colored company had its assets impaired while under the administration of Heman Perry. The company went into the hands of white people of Georgia and then was sold to a white company of Arkansas. Today the National Benefit Life Insurance Company conducted by colored men has bought it and is offering to re-insure persons who hold Standard Life policies. Every person who holds such a policy should immediately consent to such re-insurance. It is the only salvation for the Standard Life. The National Benefit Life Insurance Company is a successful organization. It is not responsible for Perry's mistakes. On the other hand, his mistakes will mean that at least for a time the policies must be scaled down until the unimpaired reserve is built up. If every policy holder will help in this process most of them will in the long run be insured for the full amount of their policy, and the others will certainly get a larger amount than they would if the company remained in the hands of Southern white people. It is unfortunate that prominent and misguided colored people of Atlanta are seeking to impede the only possible procedure that can save the Standard Life.

Scholarships

COLORED agencies which are seeking to help Negro students through college are forgetting one fact and that is, that the cost of college education in the United States has risen tremendously since the war. It has been estimated that the average expenses of an undergraduate student at Columbia University are $1,350 a year. This includes $350 for tuition, $212 for a room, $396 for board, $40 for books, $50 for laundry, and $300 for clothes, travel and miscellaneous expenses. Even with the severest economy no student can get through one of the larger Northern colleges at less than $1,000 a year. A scholarship today of $100 or $200 is hardly a drop in the bucket. Anything less than a $500 scholarship does not begin to pay a student's expenses. Again, it is idle to expect a student of average ability successfully to work his way through college and maintain good scholarship. The standards of scholarships are being raised. The time required to do the work cannot be lessened if the student is going to be successful. Something can be earned during the summer vacation, but Negro students in the North require today a large number of scholarships of $500 to $750 a year to enable them to succeed.

Advertising

THE CRISIS says comparatively little about its advertising. In truth CRISIS advertising is not a species of charity—it pays. Of many letters proving this we select this unsolicited word:

"I would appreciate also your presenting this word to your many readers and I would say for your gratification that the advertisement that we carry in THE CRISIS is by far the best paying advertisement, the best 'puller' that we carry anywhere. I congratulate you upon the splendid appearance of the larger and newer CRISIS."

John J. Mullowney, President
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the present life of the school: personnel; grounds and buildings; living condition for Negro teachers; religious instructions; the Theological Department.

With reference to personnel the mentioning of four names, together with their positions, will suffice to show to you how deadly is the pestilence which is destroying the very life of Shaw: the President [white]; the Dean of the Theological Department [colored]; the Business Manager [white]; and the Dean of Women [white].

THE virtues of the President are painfully few and mechanical. He has a Master's degree from Harvard; he has a Kappa key; he has a mellow voice; he knows the Bible and believes it from "cover to cover"; he can cry. The vices of the President are numberless and fundamental. He is ignorant and out of sympathy with the mind, needs and feeling of youth; he is ignorant of what it means to be a college president, standing always in the center of the picture, making long meaningless speeches on religion while the realities of his preachment mean little or nothing to him. The President is a weakling; he is afraid of Southern whites, lest he lose his "gained" prestige; he is afraid of the Negro Baptists, lest he be criticised. Our President thus loses most of his time dodging imagined arrows while the college suffers so severely. He has no burning zeal for the future of the school, nor does he have the personality, the intelligence, the breadth of vision or the moral courage to execute what really is within his province. The students do not respect him, because of his general ignorance coupled with his violations of the laws of conduct about which he preaches. The Alumni seem to have but little regard for him. . . .

The Dean of the Theological Department is likewise unsuited for the opportunity which his office affords. In the first place his strength has been practically used up. He is unable to execute a vigorous program. His training also makes him unsuited for the work which he is undertaking. He is out of sympathy with a modern Theological Department because he has not gone through such a department himself. For the past forty years he has preached in rural churches, lived in an environment of ignorance without returning to refresh his mind with new methods. His idea of a Theological Department makes him unsuited for the position which he now holds. He thinks in terms of a Sunday School Class, a group of ignorant young and old men, gathered around one who explains verse by verse of the Bible and

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then sends them out "equipped" to "preach" to the people. . . .

THE Business Manager is the poorest excuse for one holding such a responsible position that I know of. He is one of the most ignorant persons in the employment of the school, yet he is one of the busiest bodies on the campus. He is more of a detective than anything else. His actual business is that of seeing when the students have things in their rooms which belong to somebody else; what members of the faculty violate laws of the college and "society"; general gossip and the like. In the meantime the buildings are falling to pieces, the bath rooms in the men's building are filthy, teachers have inadequate provisions for their comfort, the grounds continue unkempt, especially away from the front. . . .

Surely one of the most important positions at Shaw is most inadequately filled: the position of the Dean of Women. The girls are all above the high school rank. They are also pointing toward, what is to every one of them, a wonderful future. Cut off from their parents at such a critical period in their lives they need the companionship and guidance of cultured and sympathetic women. The present Dean is hardly a high school graduate. Besides she is stupid. She is a very good woman, but that is not sufficient.

JUST a suggestion will suffice to show the embarrassing and humiliating conditions under which Negro members of the faculty work. The white teachers all live in a separate building, facing the front of the campus. In addition they have their own private dining room. On the other hand Negro members of the faculty live about the student buildings, and in rooms that are poorly furnished, having to clean their own rooms. They eat in the students' dining room. It is clearly, gentlemen, the practice of Jim Crowism and segregation. The Negro teachers have, for the most part, had splendid contacts in Northern universities. They think something of themselves and they are not unaccustomed to the practice of equality of treatment. The students likewise feel the sting of this insult. They are college students now and can see through a situation. Even in Georgia and in Alabama and in Tennessee there are schools in which the ugly practice of Shaw is absent. Shaw is in North Carolina. . . .

Do those who are responsible for conditions at Shaw mean business—the Trustee Board and the Home Mission Board? If you do you will investigate conditions at Shaw; begin to build a its head and answering a real call that

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LEWIS K. MCMILLAN.

(Former instructor in Old Testament literature, dismissed from his position for writing the above letter to the Board of Trustees.)

On Misgivings

(*From page* 192) way as the clown says those "same whoreson devils do the gods great harm in their women; for in every ten that they make, the devils mar five". For the sentimental parson has quite successfully palmed off a frothy emotionalism as the good old faith of our fathers; and your wooden-headed philosopher can see in faith only the blind alley in which sense and reason end.

But the living faith is not a thing to be confused with emotion nor with philosophizing, neither with the parson's "rhapsody of words" nor with the philosopher's bloodless abstractions. It is a calm and vital thing, the substance of things unseen made a part of a man's very marrow; it is a conscious living in and by the spirit, when one feels he is a growing soul. Your puerile scoffer may justly rebel against a stagnant and impotent credulity, but let him not then imagine that he has demolished the temple of faith. He only can value the guerdon who has attempted the struggle. For in this struggle to become a soul alive, man comes into a certain harmony with himself, a quiet well-being, in which he feels that he is one with the law of his nature,—and this is faith—a condition of our being, a very life beyond life.

EXAMINE well that skepticism of yours which you believe honest. Do you not find satiety and indolence there, some pain that comes from a craving for food and not manna? Does not your naturalist show you the real basis for his viewpoint when he admits that "the body always ends in being a bore"? Is not the Preacher a little disappointed with life's *food*, when he chants his *vanitas vanitatum?* Why not admit that we have not endured? The secret of the whole matter may well be that we have tarried in more than one wayside tavern, and taken our ease with Doll Tearsheet and a cup of sack.

But, though flawed and waging an unequal battle with life and our own chaotic nature, we feel that the struggle availeth. We find minds growing and souls alive; in the labyrinth we come upon the secret ways of an awful power, "whose footsteps are not known". Bowed down by the penalties of our own ignorance and wantonness, surrounded by the whirl of changing circumstance, we feel within us an unchanging self, an enduring aspiration. Far below the terrestrial nature, we can ofttimes strike a well of living water, able to impart new strength for the conflict. Out of this nettle life, we pluck this flower faith, a faith which is the more quickening because it forms an organic part of life, because it is the eye which sees through our daily existence.

N. A. A. C. P.

(*From page* 193) openly and brazenly into the Northern states. This form of open and deliberate stealing by charging black travelers for accommodations which they do not receive must be attacked in the courts with the view of utterly abolishing the iniquitous and undemocratic "Jim-Crow" system.

DESPITE then all that we have accomplished, our task for coming years is all too clear. We must continue to strive for a national law against lynching, for more intensive investigation and prosecution of peonage, for the better education of colored children and for the abolition of "Jim-Crow" cars in inter-state traffic. We must continue to attack disfranchisement and segregation and constantly stand on guard against further encroachments on our fundamental rights. And we must above all remember that our most effective weapon is an independent and unpurchasable ballot, mortgaged to no man nor party and cast not for past favors but only for those individual candidates who vote and act for our interests and the general good.

Girding ourselves for this battle at home we are not unmindful of our oppressed and segregated fellows abroad. We send greetings to the raped and oppressed people of Haiti and Central America; to the enslaved natives in the Union of South Africa; to the people of Kenya whose land and liberty have been taken away; to the people of West Africa still struggling for full political rights; and to the independent but gravely threatened states of Abyssinia and Liberia. We hail the dawn of freedom in China and the hope of independence in India and Egypt. And we thank all nations who are helping the darker peoples to gain the recognition of equality for all races of the world.

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IN ATLANTA

A RECENT court case in Atlanta illustrates, on the one hand, the serious attacks upon ordinary civil rights for Negroes in the South, and, on the other hand, the possibility of self-defense even before Southern courts if cases are rightly handled.

On the night of October 4, 1926, about seventy-five colored passengers were riding on a West Hunter-Ashby Street car. When the conductor got into a dispute with one of these passengers concerning the issuance of a transfer, suddenly the car was stopped and the conductor yelled:

"Every damned nigger get off!"

There was a wild stampede through doors and windows. Five white men, including the conductor, the motorman, two off-duty street-car employees and one white passenger, used pieces of iron and other weapons to drive the colored people off and a half dozen policemen with blackjacks attacked any who dared to open their mouths.

One colored man, however, Dr. C. A. Spence, a dentist, and his wife, a pharmacist, remained quietly in their seats. When the conductor observed this, he rushed up to Dr. Spence and cried:

"Didn't you hear me say for every damned nigger to get off this car?"

Dr. Spence replied: "I have paid my fare and it is late. I have no other means of getting home and I am going to the end of the line."

"I'll be damned if you are!", rejoined the conductor snatching Dr. Spence by the arm and raining blows upon his head with an iron lever. The victim was kicked out the door into the arms of two policemen who beat him with blackjacks, inflicting bloody wounds on his head. Mrs. Spence cried for mercy and entreated the officers not to kill her husband. For this she was shoved about, cursed and both she and her husband pushed into a patrol car and rushed to the police station.

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AT the station, Mrs. Spence was discharged, but Dr. Spence was charged with disorderly conduct and released only when he had furnished $500 bond.

So far the case follows the ordinary routine of such happenings in the South. Usually the victim is so glad to escape with his life that nothing further is done. But in this case, Dr. Spence secured two colored attorneys, A. T. Walden, President of the Atlanta branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and a former Captain in the A. E. F., and A. W. Ricks. They appeared for Dr. Spence in the Recorder's Court.

Here usually accused Negroes put up no defense, are brow-beaten and ridiculed and given such sentences as the Recorder sees fit. But the colored attorneys in this case demanded, first, that all the witnesses against Dr. Spence should be absent from the Court Room, except the one testifying; and that a court reporter should make a stenographic report of the record. The result was that the case appeared so evidently as an assault and conspiracy that the only reasonable disposition of it would have been to discharge the defendant and prefer charges against the white offenders. This, however, the Recorder refused to do, but passed the case over to the Superior Court. Immediately the prosecutor tried to build up a case for the Superior Court by arresting Robert J. Lewis, a colored man who had testified for Dr. Spence. The bonds for the two were fixed at $3,000, although this was subsequently reduced to $1,000.

On April 22nd, 1927, nearly seven months after the occurrence, the case came up before a white judge and a white jury, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was rendered. This verdict, however, was only made possible because Miss Gertrude Arnold, a colored woman, dared to stand up in court as a witness for Dr. Spence and recite her story fearlessly and with convincing accuracy. She was unmoved under the most rigid cross-examination and the testimony of five white witnesses against the defendants was unavailing.

The reader must remember that this deed of Miss Arnold's was a dangerous thing in Atlanta. She deserves every credit. On the other hand, Attorney Walden is not only a shrewd lawyer but a careful one, and backed by the moral support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People his handling of the case gained not only the applause of colored people but even of many whites. Messrs. Walden and Ricks have now gone into court to secure damages from the street railway company for this atrocious assault.

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The moral of this story is: that it pays to make a determined and intelligent fight in the courts, even in Georgia. But such a procedure calls for courage, brains and money. How many poor black laborers can command a $1,000 bond, the services of a capable lawyer and the chance of losing their jobs, and then wait a year for justice?

The Far Horizon

(*From page* 202)

Western Reserve University	11
University of Pennsylvania	10
University of Pittsburgh	9
Loyola University (Chicago)	7
University of Illinois	6
University of Iowa	6
Ohio State University	6

The number of colored graduates of the remaining dental schools, during the past six years, was only 26; and the total for all of the schools, exclusive of those of Howard, Meharry, and West Tennessee, was 169. General growth of sentiment for segregation has increased the tendency, in many dental schools, to restrict the attendance to white students, or to admit only the small number of colored students that may be useful for the treatment of a few Negro patients in the infirmary. Some of the dental schools do not permit Negroes to enter their infirmaries; others segregate colored patients, but several admit them to the infirmaries without discrimination.

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12491—I Got a Home in That Rock and **That Great Day,** T. C. I. Women's 4.

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12386—All I Want Is That Pure Religion and **I Want to be Like Jesus in My Heart,** Deacon L. J. Bates.

12477—Waiting at the Beautiful Gate and **I Am So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always,** Rev. J. M. Gates and His Congregation.

12460—I'm Going If It Takes My Life and **I've Left This World Behind,** Rev. J. M. Gates.

12480—Coming to Christ and **Receiving the Message,** Biddleville Quintette.

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12437—God So Loved the World and **Prayer,** Rev. W. A. White.

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